No. 16 Denderick Street,

## The War.

As a general proposition, it is safe to say that war never pays the pecuniary expenses to the masses of the people of the nation that wages it. There are some who always make by it; but they are the uncomfortable leeches that fasten on the sick nation and fatten on its blood. We have now had a glimmering of what war is. We did not go into it until we found it absolutely necessary to the preservation of our liberties and honor. Until the one be secured, and the other vindicated it must go on. To stop short of these results would be to convert a serious drama in the midst of its performance into a disgusting farce; to make fools of ourselves, and become the laughing stock of the world, and the slaves of a despotism more intolerable and galling than any of which history makes mention. These are the jewels in the ark of our political covenant, and whoever touches them with a usurping hand must be resisted and stricken upon the spot. In the scale with them fortune and life are nothing. We are fighting for them now, and must continue to fight for them to success or annihilation. On the contrary, our enemy is fighting for political and commercial supremacy over the States composing the late Union, and over the American continent. The stakes are high, and the preparations correspond with their magnitude.

The war has progressed nearly six months-In every important engagement we have been successful. But our enemy has not been vanquished. He is powerful and sagacious He professes to gain new strength from each successive defeat. The profession may not be a paradox, for experience affords mankind the most salutary lessons. It would be a paradox to assume that our foe would not profit by them. With us the past is well, but what | but loss two or three hundred kegs of powof the future? This is the true riddle to solve, and will recur every day and every hour until the end of the war. Woe be to ! us if we give it the wrong solution!

We must deal in stern war with stern facts. For our purposes the enemy has the advantage of us. Our inflexible purpose is independence, now and forever; our interest is to achieve it to-day, to-morrow, or at the soonest possible moment; and this is to be done by teaching the enemy and pressing the les- ble fruits of this almost bloodless victory are manding general in the grand interview. It son irresistibly home to him, that we have the great. There were about 3,500 prisoners, was witnessed by at least five thousand peonot done that; and it is now our duty to impart the lesson. There is but one mode of instruction, and that is by transferring the struggle to his own homes and firesides,-President Davis struck the right key, when at Stevenson, Ala., on his way to be inaugurated, he said : "We will carry the war where food for fire and sword is plenty." We may marshal our armies and exchange shots across our borders for forty years, and not reach a conclusion. One or the other must conquer

-and the sooner the better.

In this view, neither party has made any decisive demonstration. In Virginia, it is true, we have driven them back, and in Missouri we have defeated them; but the enemy is in both these States in force and will so continue unless driven out. Kentucky is also a field of contest, and so far as the developments have gone, we may consider that State half and half, and so treat it. If we give our enemy credit for common sense and sugacity, he will be content to maintain the existing status in Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland, during the winter season. In the meantime he will advance in each of those States, if possible. and place himself in the most favorable position to go on next Spring. He will also avail himself of his navy, which is unquestionably large, and susceptible of large increase, by the employment of vessels thrown out of business by the war, to make inroads upon our coast, which is undefended except by land forces. He will burn and sack and pillage our coast, and make inroads and incursions inland wherever he can. He has the power to send a great number of men forward by sea for this purpose.

It is our business to checkmate, or be prepared at least, for all his possible movements. We have but a short time before Winter will proclaim a truce in the white flag of snow. Six weeks are as much as we may reasonably count upon for active operations. We must we do not, we shall find ourselves at the opening of the spring campaign of next year, in a position, to say the least, of great embarrassment. For the next six weeks, the golden time of harvest, therefore, we must adopt "celerity" as our motto. In other words and plainly, the only way to foil the toe on our Southern frontier, is to go into his country, and keep him at work at home.

We particularize no movement; we enter against any part of the public management; ple of Tennessee, and of the brave and unconquerable soldiers she has sent to the field, tion. We only want the performance to mentous character .- Lynchburg Republican, come up to the pronunciamento, to carry Oct. 1st. the war to "where food for fire and sword is plenty."

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS .- The Richmond Examiner announces that the Postmaster Geneffected an arrangement for conveyance regularly, to Richmond. Very well for Richmond, but what for the world outside. Can the Postmaster General do nothing to give the people elsewhere the benefit of regular. mails? We hope he will turn his attention to

ONE FEDERAL STEAMER LOST .- The steamer that was so severely injured on Wednesday last by Capt. Walker's battery, at Freestone Point, was the Resolute, that well known thief of the Potomac. We are happy to be informed by a reliable gentleman, that she afterwards sunk from her injuries, while descending the Potomac. Her smoke-stack is to be seen sticking out of the water, near Matthias Point.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 2, 1861. EDITORS PATRIOT:-There are many friends of Joseph H. Thompson, Esq., of Shelbyville. Tennessee, who would like to see him elected State Treasurer, To those who know him it is unnecessary to speak of his qualificaof horsemen in the field, men of great endurance and audacity, who can ride and fight, there is not a man in Tennessee better qualified, and inasmuch as the present incumbent has held the position for several years, I think it but right that he should retire at the expiration of his present term. If Mr. Thompson will consent to become a condidate I am sure our Legislature could make no better selection; and as so many of his friends in various portions of the State desire it, I hope he will at once announce himpelf as a candidate.

A CITIZEN.

Of horsemen in the field, men of great endurance and audacity, who can ride and fight, to whom the saddle is a better and surer resting place while in the charge than the silippery turi, and when they shall have been marshaled into a grand cavalry army, they will prove far more terrible to the people of the North than ever the Cossacks or Mamelikes were to Napoleon. The officer whom it is proposed to place over our bold dragoons, is a man whose name gives promise of the most brilliant and complete success in whatever he undertakes. This is General Early and Dorn. He will be assigned to service, it is said, at an early day, with Johnston and Beauregard, where he will find, in the Black in the charge than the simpers ture, and success the General Government to the General Government to the General Government the propriety of giving to each volunteer hereafter enlisted, in the Government to with men and money in the present emer-yearing the Government to with men and money in the propriety of giving to each volunteer hereafter enlisted to the General Government the propriety of giving to each volunteer hereafter enlisted, in the Government to whom the saddle is a better and surer resting place while in the charge than the sippers ture, and sure resting place with a propriety of giving to each volunteer hereafter enlisted to the Solder.

The Federal Ships.—It is reported that three Federal ships were blown ashore on the North Carolina coast, during the giving to each voluntee

The President at Manassas.

Special Dispatch to the Nashville Patriot. RICHMOND, Oct. 3, 1861. The President, escorted by Adams's troop of Mississippians, made, day before yesterday, reconnoisances from Fairfax Court House towards the enemy's outposts. He is still with the army. The enemy holds Fall's Church.

RICHMOND, Oct. 4, 1861. President Davis reviewed, yesterday, the troops at Fairfax Court House, consisting of Advices from the United States the brigades of Gens. Walker, Longstreet, Cocke and Jones, and the Washington Artillery of New Orleans. The review lasted three hours and a half, and was a brilliant affair. President Davis then left for Rich-

The enemy have made no further ad-

Colonel O. G. Blanchard, of Louisiana, has been promoted to a brigadier general-

Mrs. Jeff. Davis's and Mrs. Gen. Johnsron's carriage was overturned yesterday, and both ladies sustained severe injury. LYNCHBURG, Oct. 1, 1861.

Intelligence from Manassas this evening indicates the most important movements at an early moment. President Davis arrived there yesterday and was received by the Mississippi Regiment, in a short address to whom he said he would not order them to go and do, but would lead them in person.

The President was most enthusiastically received, but immediately left for the most ad vanced outposts of the army. No late intelligence has

from Northwestern Virginia. From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Oct. 2. Everything is quiet in the camps. Passengers by the afternoon train report the burning of Fall's Church by the Federalists, who advanced to that point after the Contederates bad fallen back. With that exception, there is no news of interest. JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 28.

Capt. Walters, of Col. Marshall's regiment. has arrived from Lexington, having left there on Friday at noon. He says the main body of Price's force is at Lexington. When he left all the Federal officers were released on parole except Mulligan, who refused to give his or private reasons. Price has probably 35,000 men. The rebels

confidently expected, on Thursday, eight or nine thousand more. Ten thousand rebels went across the Missouri on Thursday with the avowed intention of attacking Lane.

The Federals had no cartridges, grape or

other shot left at the time of the surrender, The rebels were casting all kinds of ball at the Lexington foundry, running it day and

They are greatly encouraged, and declare that St. Louis will soon be in their pos-Gen. Price's official report of the battle of

losing paragraph: Our entire loss in this series of engagements amount to 25 killed and 72 wounded. son and two nephews. The enemy's loss was much greater. The visiledding, White, Grover, Maj. Van Horn, and 118 other commissioned officers; 5 pieces ar- | generally. tillery, and 2 mortars, over 3.000 stand of infantry arms, a large number of sabers, dent of a serious character took place. As about 750 horses, many sets of cavalry the artillery was passing at the double quick, \$100,000 worth of commissary stores, and a

large amount of other property. In addition to all this, we have obtained the restoration of the great seal of the State and the public records, which were stolen from their proper custodians, and about 8900,000 in money, which the bank at this place had been robbed of, and which we have

aused to be returned. Federal officers from Lexington say that a few members of Gov. Jackson's legislature assembled there and passed the ordinance of secession. When the informant left they were discussing an act confiscating the property of persons opposed to the Southern

## The Potomac Line.

On Sunday night a dispatch was received rom our lines on the Potomac, by President Davis, and, on yesterday morning, he left the The latest accounts from the Potomac state that our forces had retired both from

Munson's and Mason's hills. A portion of our lines had fallen back on Anandale about two miles and a half from Munson's Munson's hill had never been fortified by as. A stove pipe and a churn on the hillside are said to have been the only displays of a battery ever made, and these with a

view of attracting the attention of Lincoln's The enemy's force on the Virginia side of the Potomac had been largely increased, and a forward movement was thought to be indi-

### cated .- Richmond Examiner, 1st. From the Army of the Potomac.

Passengers on Sunday and yesterday

brought us stirring news from the lines of

the Potomac, which indicates speedy action on the part of our army in that quarter. The whole army had been supplied with three days cooked rations, and evidences of the greatest activity prevailed throughout all the camps. On Sunday our advanced positions were evacuated, and the whole army withdrawn to and concentrated around Fairfax Court-House. An advance had been made meet the coast raids by bold and energetic by the enemy as far as Fall's Church, our movements towards the North by land. If forces gradually retiring before them without even a skirmish, and it was hoped that Gen. McClellan, urged on by the Northern press, was about to accept the guage of battle thrown down to him by our generals, and ome out of his entrenchments to attack them. Large masses of the enemy were reported to be moving on the Potomac, and the prospect for a general action was growing hourly more imminent. Our troops had been formed in order of battle, and the prointo no elaboration of details; but foreshadow been issued directing all civilians and per-

bability of a fight had caused the utmost enthusiasm to prevail throughout our whole line. A general order from headquarters had a general policy. We utter no complaint sons unconnected with the army to withdraw immediately, at least four miles this side of the Junction, which had caused a perfect but we express the will and wish of the peo- stampede of this class. From other facts in our possession, which we do not think prudent to disclose, we are satisfied that the next few days will bring us intelligence of events for action, energetic, bold and vigorous ac- in that section which will be of the most mo-

From Banks' Column. The Winchester Republican, of 27th ult says it is believed that a division of Banks' command, 5,000 strong, has again returned to the upper Potomac, extending their lines best spectacle yet produced on the New York from opposite Shepherdstown to Williams- stage. The Tribune will have to change its port. Brigadier General Carson has gone forth to meet them, and should they attempt to cross the Potomac, another glorious victo- to be. As for the abolitionists of the school ry will be won by our invincible troops.

## ... The War Department, &c.

The Richmond correspondent of the Memphis Appeal, in a letter written on the 27th

The talk on the street now is that Mr. Ben jamin will be retained in the War Department as Secretary, and somebody else will be chosen as Attorney-General. He has devoted himself to the laborious duties of his new position with so much zeal, industry and intelgence, that fresh vitality and vigor seem to have been infused into the service. The ar- ult. The following resolutions were unanimy transportation will no longer be a slow coach-regiments are fitted out and sent off to different points with the least possible de-lay, and the change may even extend to the army of the Potomac and terminate the in-action of that splendid body of fighting men.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this com-mittee, at least five hundred thousand men should be enrolled for the war at the earliest possible day, and that this State should furn-I have heard that among other matters determined upon noder the new regime, is a reorganization of the cavalry, with a view to the increase and greater efficiency of this im- instructed to adopt the most vigorous measportant arm of the national defense and of-fense. Already we have a magnificent corps of horsemen in the field, men of great endufense. Already we have a magnificent corps of horsemen in the field, men of great endu-

Horse troop of Payne and the dashing followers of the brave Col. Stuart, the material on which to form the invincible cavalry that shall stable their horses, before the war is over, in the market-houses of Philadelphia.

IIII XImue

Brig.-Gen. Sneed and staff, of your State, passed through this city yesterday, on their way to Manassas. Their friends in Tennessee who desire to communicate with them, are requested to address their letters to the care of the Hon. B. N. Clements, of the Post Office Department, Richmond.

THE NEXT GREAT KATTLE. The next great battle between the armion the Potomac is not lightly estimated by the Northern press. The New York Herald

says of it: A terrible battle is at hand between the 400,000 troops on the banks of the Potomac, in the vicinity of Washington-200,000 on either side-a battle which will be greater than that of Waterloo, and will probably be should be a partial defeat of the Federal arthe rebellion and the war-Phillips, Garrison, Greeley, Beecher, Cheever, Tappan, Jay and their associates-look out for another country, as this will be too hot to hold them. If there should be a total defeat of the Federal army, together with the capture of Washington, let the anti-slavery demagogues who, for the last thirty years, have been stirring up the embers of strife which resulted in the Southern revolt, look out as fast as they can

mperilled necks. THE "GRAND UNION ARMY" UNDER REVIEW. In the absence of something better to do, General McCLELLAN has been marching his Grand Union Army around, much to the admiration of the Washingtonians. A Washngton correspondent of the New York Herald

for some asylum beyond the limits of the

American continent, for this is the only way

in which they can consult the safety of their

One of the finest displays of cavalry and artillery ever witnessed upon this continent, was made this afternoon, on the parade grounds, one mile East of the Capitol. There were two thousand cavalry and eight batte-ries of artillery in line. Each battery consists of six pieces, making forty-eight pieces. About an equal proportion of \$2-pound how-itzers, Parrot rifled cannon, James' rifled cannon, and Napoleon guns, constituted the character of the ordnance. The cavalry was under the command of Gen. Stoneman, and the artillery under the command of Gen. Berry, both aids to Gen. McClellau, and detailed

to the several services named. The whole was reviewed by Major-General McClellan, at four o'clock. The General was accompanied by Gen. Van Vleet, Quartermaster of the department of the Potomac; Inspector-General Marcey, Capt. Sykes and Capt. Hudson, of General McClellan's staff, General Mansfield and staff, General Andrew Porter and staff, General Fitz John Porter. Lexington is received. The following is the General Meigs, Gen. Keyes, General Smith, closing paragraph:

General Blenker and staff, including Prince Salm Saim and the Prince de Joinville and

> This entire party accompanied the com-McClellan, to guests, and to the spectators

Towards the close of the display an acciequipments, teams, ammunition, more than the tongue of a caisson broke, throwing the artellerists from their seats, and causing severe injuries to two of them. TOO MANY PATRIOTS.

The North is afflicted just at this time with too many patriots, more valiant in words than in deeds. The Herald is affected with quite a disgust for these Falstaffian warriors,

Our hotels and streets are frequented by altogether too many colonels, majors, captains and other officers of the Federal army. who ought to be sharing the fatigues of their comrades at the seat of war. Some of these gentlemen, more valiant, we fear, in words than in deeds, have been strutting about in uniforms for months, boasting much, and great favourites in bar-rooms, but apparently quite Falstaffian in valour. Let them be packed off to Missouri, or to the banks of the

SECESSION IN THE NORTHERN THAETRES.

The last trick of the Yankees has been to ntroduce into their theatres burlesques of 'the rebellion and its causes:" New York is tainment. We would suggest to the Herald, when this shall have had "its run," that Barnum, or some other Yankee showman, will bring out on "the boards" the retreat of the Grand Union Army from Manassas. We are sure that it would make a decided hit, and would prove quite as profitable to Barnum as did the Wooly Horse or the Living Hippopotamus. The Herold says of the burletta. intended as a hit at the South, and just brought out in that city:

In the new burletta called "The Seven Sons," and produced at Laura Keene's theatre on Monday evening, the questions of the rebellion and its causes, and of the conduct of England towards this country, are very fully and freely discussed. Indeed, this could hardly have been avoided in a burlesque which is designed to be the vehicle for hits at the manners and matters of the times, for these very questions are those which occupy the public mind and absorb the public attention. It was noticeable, at the first representation of the play, that the applause which followed every telling hit announced that Miss Keene had not only selected popular subjects for her dialogue, but had hit to a nicety the current public opinion upon these

At a reference to the Crittenden compronise the audience cheered enthusiastically; but they applauded not less heartily a phi lippic against any peace mongering until the rebellion was put down. Hits at the insulting course of the English press, and at the libels of the Times' correspondent, were also cordially received by the audience, and denunciations of Abolitionists and Secessionis alike were vehemently endorsed. Of course the crowd whom some of these sentiments did not please, and who tried to hiss the pieces. Their efforts were greeted with tremendous cheers, however, and the applause and cries of "turn them out," which fairly drove the

Abolitionist hissers from the house. We are not surprised to find that the abolition organ, the Tribune -of which anti-slave ry Gay is one of the managers-attempted, yesterday, to succor its friends and damn the play, which the public has pronounced the tune, as it did its "Onward to Richmond' clamour, or it will soon be suppressed by the of Beecher, Cheever and Garrison, let them go to see the "Seven Sons," and, in the universal execration and ultimate damnation of their representative on the stage, let them | The next r see the premonition of their fate here and hereafter. The temper of the audience will show them very plainly that the public think that fate cannot come too quickly and could not be better deserved.

THE NEW YORK REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE

AND THE WAR. The New York Republican State Central committee met at Albany, N. Y., on the 24th

mously adopted :

From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept 20th. Important from the North-west. The following communication from a ger leman of un doubted integrity, and vehos

extensive mill tary experience amply qualifies him to speak knowingly of such weatters, will command the attention of our readers both for the information it gives of recent movements of our troops in the North-west and the present position of affairs in that quarter:

[Correspondence of the Richmond "Enquirer-" CAMP DEFIANCE,

25th September, 10 P. M. MESSES. EDITORS. On the 14th of Septem ber. General Floyd and his forces encamped on the summit of the Big Sevvell and ordere the Wise Legion, which, to cover his rear was drawn up in order of battle at Locust Lane, to camp East of bim at Smales', on

the turnpike. The troops of the Wise Legion, who were in no amiable humor at so much retreating, and, especially, at being obliged to retire from Dogwood Gap without fighting, were much exhausted and annoyed at having been decisive against the party which loses it.—

The mighty results depending on it involve the destiny of the people of this continent, and perhaps of modern civilization. If there Brigade, for the purpose of only proceeding a tew miles and without being able to obtain my, let the Abolition leaders who instigated any definite order as to their destination. On the Eastern slope of the Big Sewell, b tween two small farms called Dixons' and Vaughan's, Gen. Wife selected his camping ground, at the place since called Camp De fiance, and which, undoubtedly, is, with Dog-

wood Gap, one of the two strongest position between the Allegnanies and the Ohio river. Oh the 15th and 16th General Floyd was industriously occupied throwing up field works to the westward of the summit of Big Sewell. The position, however, was not one tenable against a superior force, and this General Floyd seems to have found out. On the night of the 16th to the 17th he made a very recipitate retreat from the Big Sewell, with about 3,000 men to Meadow Bluff, destroying much baggage and abandoning much provision. His troops were under the impressio that General Rosecrans was pressing on with 15,000 men. After passing the Wise Legion, he ordered Gen. Wise on the follow ing day to prepare to cover his rear and to follow him to Meadow Bluff, having informa-

tion that the enemy was advancing one col-

umn by the wilderness road. It was impossible for Gen. Wise to comply with both orders, even had they been posi-tive, and in fact one was not executed at all It was only by maintaining its position at all hazard that the Legion could protect the rear of the Floyd Brigade. The experience of Dogwood Gap, occupied in force, with artillery by the enemy a few hours after the Wise Legion left it, by General Floyd's order showed clearly, and the event at Camp Defiance subsequently confirmed, that on the abandonment of the latter position, the enemy would immediately occupy it in force. Floyd's brigade was much demoralized since his retreat from Camp Gauley and the follow-ing retreat. The Wise Legion, willing enough to fight, would have been equally demoralized by retreating any further. Meadow Bluff affords no position. No real demon-stration had yet or has since been made on the wilderness road, nor did there exist any reason why there should be, since the enemy could more conveniently, it in force sufficient,

instance at the Little Sewell. If the Wise Legion had retreated and been followed up by superior forces, its existence was imperilled, and thereby the rear of the Floyd brigade left unprotected. But, at all ower to accomplish our purpose. We have Redding White Cropper Mei V. T. Was witnessed by at least five thousand peo-events, that retreat was impossible of execubecause Gen. Floyd had detained many wagons belonging to the already insufficient transportation of the Wise Legion, and because the roads had been so much cut up by the vast train of the Floyd brigade. The writer counted twenty-eight wagons belonging to, and following the last regiment of Gen. Floyd's brigade, which was just

strike the turnpike further eastward, as for

twenty more than accompanied the regiment which closed up Wise's column. Under these circumstances Gen. Wise resolved to make a stand where he was camped, and where, on the morning after his reaching the ground, he had began to throw up entrenchments. Here it was impossible for an enemy to bring more than two guns, or t thousand men to bear on any part of his position, and on every point within a few minutes, and Gen. Wise could bring six of his eight pieces and two-thirds of his force into play, besides the advantage of intrenchments. I addition, most of the officers of the Legion spoke openly of resiging, if compelled to re-

treat any further. On the 18th, General Wise addressed the troops of his Legion, stating substantially that hitherto he had never retreated but in obedience to superior orders. That here he was determined to make a stand. That his orce consisted only of 1,700 infantry and artillery, and that the enemy was alleged to be 15,000 strong. That this he did not believe but that his men must be prepared to fight two or three or several to one, and even if the enemy were in the full force stated, the position admitted of successful defence, and he was determined to abide the issue. He warned them that they would, probably, be attacked front and rear for successive days, and he called on any officer or soldier who felt doubtful of the result, or unwilling to stand by him in this trial, to step forward, promising that they should be marched at once to Meadow Bluff. This speech, delivered successively to the three regiments of infantry and to the artillery, was received with the wildest enthusiasm. Not one solftary individual in the Legion failed to respond, and the spirits of the corps were raised and maintained at the highest fighting

The provisions and baggage-wagons were withdrawn into safe positions, and the camp on all sides strengthened. In this attitude the Legion remained till about the 20th. when strengthened by the arrival of Capt. Romer's artillery company with one gun, and by that of one Virginia, one North Carolina, and three Georgia companies, which swelled the forces of the Wise Legion to over 2,000 men. About this time Gen. Lee arrived in Gen. Floyd's camp at Meadow Bluff, and wrote to Gen. Wise, advising him to fall back, if executable, without delay. Before acting on this advise, Gen. Wise requested Gen. Lee to inspect the position in person. On the 22d Gen. Lee arrived at Camp Defiance, and, after a careful survey of the ground, ordered Gen. Wise to maintain his position until fur-

ther orders. The enemy had meanwhile advanced to within three or four miles, and several skirmishes had taken place between his Sutposts and the remaining cavalry of the Legion under Major Bacon, formerly Captain of Mounted Rangers in Nicaragua, and afterwards aid to Gen. Garnett, and wounded by the side of that General when he fell. The rest of the cavalry was still under its gallant Colonel, . L. Davis and Lieut. Col. Clarkson, south of the New river, where they had pushed a daring and successful foray up to within 12 miles of Charleston.

One night, Gen. Wise with a few picked ompanies, including the Richmond and the Mississippi Rangers of the 2d Regiment, under Capt. Imboden, attempted to feel and ambuscade the enemy and drive in their outposts, killing three of them, the General himself lying down for several hours in a pitiless shower. Notwithstanding, all that could be ascertained of the enemy was that he was on the turnpike, probably from 5,000 to 6,000 strong. On the afternoon of the 23d, whilst the infantry and artillery of the Legion were rehearsing their part on the contemplated points of attack, the enemy suddenly appeared, driving in our pickets. The next morning the summit of the Big Se-well was whitened with his tents, and skirmishing commenced and continued till this evening. On our side two gun detachments of the Artillery and three companies of the 2d Regiment of the Legion, of which Colo-nel Hennignson is Colonel, but in conse quence of his having charge of the Infantry and Artillery, under the immediate command of Lieutenant Colonel Frank Anderson-who distinguished himself by the daring exploit of capturing Castillo, in Nicaragua, with forty-eight men, after Lockridge and Titus had failed with eight hundred—Captain Imboden's, Captain Lewis' and Captain Crane's University Company were the companies engaged, with one 6 pounder and howitzer, un-der Major Gibbs, of South Carolina, Captain McComas and Lieutenant Pairo, of Richmond. The casualties were but trifling on our side, though we have to regret the death of Lieutenant Howell, of Mississippi, (of Capt. McDonnel's company) and that of one of Capt. Imboden's gallant Rangers. Capt. Lewis was shot through the breast, but is doing wall.

ing well. Three privates were wounded in the above named companies, one very severely. The only loss in the artillery was Lieutenant Pairo's horse shot under him. The enemy was obviously only feeling for the flanks of our position, and evidently could make nothing of it, and "no wonder," as Prof. Snead remarked, "since it has no flanks

The guns were only advanced to avenge the casualties which befell our men, firing a few rounds and then retiring. For instance, few rounds and then retiring. For instance, when the Ranger fell, a six pounder suddenly advanced along a ridge where a gun could never have been expected, and drove the enemy from a stable, laying out four of them.

In sight, on another occasion, seven were lropped before the howitzer. A company of he enemy's, reconnoitering and commanded by a mounted officer, came on a picket of the University company. The sentry shot the nounted officer down, received the volley of the company and retired unburt. Maj. Lawson, of the 2d Regiment, baving seized a rifle to surprise one of the enemy's scouts, was himself surprised by another scout who sent a shot through his coat. The major, however, avenged himself on this interloper by shoot-

ng him dead. On the evening of the 24th, Gen. Lee arricannon. Late on the 25th Gen. Wise received a communication from the Serretary of War requiring him to report immediately in Richmond. Having ordered Col. Henningsen o accompany him he left Camp Defiance for Speed and Lieut. Wise of his staff.

Wise left, was defended by about 5,500 men the prevailing opinion among the officers of with 11 pieces of cannon (which, in 24 hours | the Bartow that the Cuyler could not pass would be reinforced to near 7,000 men) com- over the bar on account of her draft of wa dicated Gen. Wise's military judgment by was fast nearing the Light House. It was determining to try conclusions with the ene- soon discovered, however, that the Cuyler ny in the position selected by the latter. They are, dountless, impregnable, even by a force of 20,000 men. It can hardly, however, be anticipated that the enemy, even though reinforced as ascertained by 3,000 men, will venture to attack Gen. Lee with

his present force, after hesitating to attack with her rifled cannon. The first shot passed Gen. Wise when he had only 1,700 men. If Gen. Lee should fall back, it will only be on account of demonstrations in his rear. Gen. Floyd was at Meadow Bluff with 1,500 men.

### (From the London Post (Government Organ) Sept. 10. INTERESTING FROM EUROPE. The English Government Organ on

De Facto Recognition of the South. THE LAW OF BLOCKADE AND DE FACTO INDE-

Secession is now an accomplished fact: for the Federal Government can no more exercise authority in the seceding States than it can affect to regulate the Government of Canada or of this country. In support of a Union which does not survive, it not only wages a costly and unsuccessful war, but it estroys every vestige of that freedom which once was the pride and the boast of the Anglo-Saxon race in America.

It is said that the Confederate States have announced their intention to prohibit the exportation of cotton so long as foreign powers admit the validity of the Federal blockade They hope by this threat to coerce England and France into the recognition of their national independence and sovereignty. Questions of blockade can only be determined by the law and practice of nations. No case calling for decision has yet arisen, but when it does arise little doubt can be entertained that every tribunal, except, perhaps, in America, would determine the question according to the declaration of the treaty of Paris. The recognition of de facto independence, as in the case of the Spanish-American provinces, Greece and Belgium, rests upon an entirely different basis; and, when the proper occasion arises, we have as little doubt that it will be met and decided in strict conformity with the modern public law of Europe. But the Southern States have recently announced that, with the exception of the article relating to privateers, they will, with regard to neutral goods, contraband of war, and the validity of the blockade, scrupulously adhere to the decla- Crooked river, the former anchoring about ration of the Congress of Paris. In other one mile astern. A night attack by boats words, they are willing to act in concert with being now considered probable, the Bartow. the more humane views of European nations as soon as darkness approached, was towed so long as they can preserve and exercise the some distance up the river and scuttled. right of commissioning privateers. We regret that the Southern States should, from watch the movements of the enemy, and the mistaken view of interest, adhere to this main body lay in ambush on the river bank. arbarous relic of the middle ages. It is a Later in the night the pickets came in re weapon more formidable against innocent porting the landing of several boats, which ommerce than against the enemy's trade but it is based upon that principle of a militia navy which, until lately, both sections of seen sounding the mouth of the river. At public men in America concurred in support-

We believe that it is a useless and dangerous expedient, and that, notwithstanding the temporary success of the Sumter and other orsairs, it will lead to no practical or beneficial result. But, whilst we see the South, in regard to at least three great principles of maritime warfare, acting in concert with the Powers of Europe, we see that a reign of terror has een inaugurated in the North. Not only is the press silenced, but a system of espionage has been established which has sent the Mayor of Washington to Fort Lafayette, and has actually subjected women to its savage and the Northern States than even King Bomba lieve that it is to be used in aid attempted to commit in Naples. The Pro- the rebellion. The mere fact that during nearly a century.

Bee, of the 30th ult., noticing the arrival in that city of Texas Volunteers, thus describes

a Cavalry company : "There was also a cavalry company of 120 men, from Houston, Texas, commanded by Capt. John S. Walker, which came in by the Opelousas Railroad. They came all the way from Houston to Berwick's Bay on ponies which were loaned them for the purpose, and were ten days making the trip, the roads being very wet. The ponies were sent back. "This makes the fifth company of Colonel Terry's regiment that has arrived here, and five more are on their way. This company attracted the general attention of our citizens on Saturday. They are all athletic, powerful looking men, and dressed fantastically in hunting shirts of different materials, with large boots worn outside, and coming over the knees, with Mexican spurs attached .-Some wore fancy Mexican pants trimmed down the sides with little round brass buttons, and silk sashes around their waists .-Others had the Confederate flag, worked in different colored leather to represent it, on

the legs of their boots. "Capt. Walker, who is about six feet fou inches in height, and who has served nearly his whole life on the frontier as a Ranger, was dressed in a buckskin hunting shirt and pants, which latter fitted close to his well rounded form, with an immense pair of boots, large Mexican spurs, a real Mexican sombrero of hat, and wore across his shoulders a beautifully worked Mexican blanket. These men all wore in their belts a pair of Colt's pistols and a huge Bowie knife, with curiously wrought handles and scabbards. They are also armed with rifles and double barreled shot-guns, and will present to the enemy a most formidable and valiant appearance.-They were principally raised in the counties of Harris, Washington and Montgomery, and finer horsemen or better shots cannot be found. They are expected to leave soon fo Kentucky."

Gen. Zollicoffer's Army. It is known to our readers that Gen. Zolli-

fifteen or twenty miles from the Tennessee line. Our understanding is, that all the available forces here have been ordered to

[From the Apalachiola Times of Sept. 25th. The C. S. Privateer "F. S. Bartow" Fired into by the U.S. War Steamer

"R. R. Cuyler." The following particulars were furnished us by one of the party engaged in the expe-

dition :

On Tuesday, the 9th inst., a detachment o fifteen men, from the Perry Artillery, under command of First Lieut. B. F. Simmons, was ordered to cruise with the privateer F. S. Bartow, between tha eastern and western enved with four regiments and two pieces of trances of our harbor. Soon after leaving the city, however, a subsequent order was transmitted to the officer in command to communicate with the keeper of the Dog Island Light House, for the purpose of learning the movements of the blockading steamers. that city the same evening, with Majors Duf-field and Standard, Captains Farish and day morning, the U. S. war Steamer R. R. Cuyler was discovered lying at her usual an-The position at camp Defiance, when Gen. chorage, outside the East Pass bar. It being manded by Gen. Lee in person, who has vin- ter, the schooner was kept on her course, and was steaming in rapidly, and as a retreat to words Apalachiola was deemed impracticable, on account of the light wind, the schoon er's course was directed for Crooked River. A few minutes after, the Cuyler ran up the U.S. flag and opened fire on the schooner between the masts of the Bartow, and struck a short distance beyond.

In the meantime the Bartow's 24 pounds was loaded, and the schooner prepared for action, although the Cuyler was beyond the range of our metal. The steamer now opened her broadside upon the schooner, and the shots fell thick and fast around her in every lirection, but without doing any damage .-Finding that resistance was useless, the order was given for the yawl to be hauled forward. or the purpose of abandoning the schooner. in the execution of which, by some inexpli-PENDENCE OF THE SOUTH-LORD PALEER- cable accident, the painter was not made fast STON'S OPINION ON THE ACTION OF THE FED- and the boat drifted astern. Soon after the schooner grounded. The gun was then ordered to be fired, and a retreat made to the shore a distance of half a mile. As soon as our purpose was discovered by the enemy, his shot was directed to us in the water, several of which struck only a few yards behind us, While in the water two of the steamer's boats were lowered, but almost immediately hoisted, and her course turned towards the bar. On reaching the shore, the officer obtained a skiff, and with two men returned to the vessel. The skiff was immediately sent in pursuit of the lost boat, which was soon recovered and sent ashore to convey the men back to the schooner. On their return, finding the tide rising, a portion of the ballast was thrown overboard, the schooner hove off and towed up Crooked River a distance of half a

Parties on shore who had witnessed the engagement stated that twenty-seven shots were fired by the Cuyler, out of which six shells were seen to explode. The next morning about 8 o'clock, the Cuyler was discovered steaming westward, as was believed, and which subsequently appeared, for the purpose of bringing the

teamer Montgomery, at West Point, to assist her, she being of lighter draft. News having reached the city of our sitution, a detachment of ten men each from the Apalachicola Guards and Perry Artillery arrived in boats that evening about four clock. An hour afterwards the Cuyler returned, followed by the steamer Montgomery which soon passed her, and ran in and anchhowever, proved unfounded, although early the next morning the steamers' boats were daylight, as nothing further could be accomplished, a detachment was left in charge of the schooner, and the remainder of the party marched overland to Yent's, a distance of fif teen miles, from which point they reached

the city in boats. A sufficient force has since been sent to raise the schooner, and we expect, in a few days, to report her arrival alongside the be assigned her.

Important from Washington. We stated, several days ago, that the Govrbitrary rule. The passport system, in its ernment was about to issue an authoritative ost odious form, has been introduced in the | declaration in relation to the confiscation of North. The spies of the Federal Government | the capital of residents in the seceded States are on board every steamer which arrives at | held here in trust, which would greatly mod-New York or Boston. An American gentle- ity the action hitherto taken by the District man, who recently returned to America after | authorities, and quiet the fears which were a visit to this country, solely on mercantile exercising such a disastrous influence upon affairs, was seized immediately upon landing our financial interests. We were not then from the Persia, and his property was confis- at liberty to be more definite, although we cated. The excuse was that he had been in had good athority for our statement; but we England engaged in the task of negotiating a loan for the Secession States. We allude to partial as it was, gave great satisfaction to the case of Mr. Serrill, whose liberty has been all classes in the city, and that in consecoerced and his property confiscated upon quence of our publication, large sums which the information of Federal spies. All this were in course of transmission to Europe has been done in spite of evidence which because of the fears which had been excited shows that Mr. Serrill had no political mis- for their safety, were detained for a few days sien in England, and that the large sum of to await the issue. It gives us pleasure to money found upon him was his own money, be able to state, on the highest authority, that which he intended to employ in legitimate | the measure has been perfected, and that mercantile operations. A more gross and in- | Secretary Chase has prepared an Exposition iquitous case has never occurred, and it may of the Law, as it relates both to the confiscabe hoped that this injured gentlemen, upon tion of Southern business, and the prohibi-an accurate knowledge of the facts, will at tion of commercial intercourse with the inonce be set at liberty. If we desired to sum up for the benefit of Mr. Bright and his supporters the practical result of the American | such a feeling of insecurity in financial cir-Democracy, that result would be irresponsicles. We hope to be allowed to print this ble military tyranny, the suspension of the document in the issue herewith; but it can habeas corpus act, the stifling of the press, and | do no harm to state that it gives positive asthe wholesale production of a system of pass-ports and spies. In fact, more outrages have elsewhere, in loyal States, will not be diseen perpetrated upon individual liberty in turbed unless there is sufficient reason to be clamation of martial law at New York is not belongs to a resident of the States declared only an evidence of national rottenness and to be in a state of insurrection is not to be decay, but shows how, in the moment of dis- considered a reason for its arrest, and it may aster and dismay, a subservient and excited | remain on deposit as undisturbed as if it were population may surrender all the freedom owned in this city. This ought to have been and liberty for which they have contended | plainly announced at the outset of the movement. We have good reason to believe that it has all along been the view entertained by the President, by the Secretary of the Treas-Specimen of Texas Cavaley .- The N. O. | ury, and by most if not all of the other members of the Cabinet, but it has suited the plans of interested parties here to act upon a different policy, until many persons supposed the great mistake of confiscating all property held here which was owned by any one within the limits of the seceded States. The exposition of Secretary Chase covers the whole ground, and is as clear as it is comprhensive. Hereafter capital from any part of the world may safely seek an asylum in our city, and be invested, or left on deposit for future use, without danger of molestation. The readers of the Journal of Commerce, who know how earnestly we have advocated this course, will appreciate the sense of ratisfaction with which we announce this result .- N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Sept. 23d.

Umprecedented Freshet. though not very heavy, were unusually steady and persistent. On Saturday the Holston became much swollen, and on Sunday

the Chucky and all its other tributaries, the rise was most sudden and unexpected. Many mills and bridges must have been washed away or materially injured, and a most serious disaster has been experienced by farmers working bottom lauds-some estimate their loss as high as one fourth of the corn and the entire crop of pumpkins. The river was covered with them for two days. On the upper Holston and its effusion, Watauga, we hear frightful accounts of the damage to the crops, bridges and roads. The oldest inhabitant has no recollection of

such a freshet in September. Indeed, in many localities this has rarely been exceeded even in the early spring.

It is fortunate for us that the upland crop bas been so exhuberantly prolific. Corn wil still be abandant and cheap. The loss falls | Cards and Card Boards, Foreign

coffer is in command of some eight or ten thousand troops at Camberland Ford, some POSTMASTER ARRESTED .- Col. Crouch, th

# By Telegraph.

Special Dispatch to the Nashrille Patriot. MEMPHIS, Oct. 4th, 1861.

Gen. Hardee and his troops are at Colum bus, Ky. Jeff. Thompson's force is at New Madrid.

bound for St. Louis, conjoining with Price and McCulloch Gen. Clark is moving hence in the sam-

direction, with 20 cannon. Fremont is endangered.

8,000 troops have moved from Columbus owards Paducab. Kentuckians are redeeming Kentucky, and predict that the Southern winter quarters will be at St. Louis, Louisville, Washington

and Baltimore. RICHMOND, Oct. 4, 1861. A reliable dispatch states that the Lincolnites have crossed the Potomac in strong force at Occoquan for the purpose of capturing one of our batteries. No particulars are given, but it is believed they will be cut off as they don't know the precise location of our bat-

ANNUAL STATEMENT Of the Financial Condition of the

Corporation of Nashville. : Honorable City Council: According to law the Recorder and Treasurer because to submit the following statement of the Finantial Condition of the Corporation of the City of Nash ville, showing the Receipts and Expenditures for the past Municipal year, the Liabilities for the ensuing year exclusive of ordinary expenses, the condition of

School and Sinking Funds, and the amount of th RECEIPTS. Amt, on hand at the beginning of year .... \$ 4,673 ; L. Glenn, Water Tax " From A. Nelson, Revenue Coll-26,431 5 J. L. Dortch, Wharf Master 4,913 20 sham Dyer, 2d Clerk Market. County Court Clerk, Tippling Lice sales of N. & C. R. R. Stock Real Estate. EXPENDITURES. Water Works.......25,288 67 
 New Reservoir
 2.551 03

 Street Department
 24.506 40

 Market Street
 1,450 04

 Fire Dept
 17,587 47
 Fire Dept. ... Steam Engines. Police Dept. Interest " Gas Dep'nt .... Hospital Depa

Market House Cemetery Springs..... insferred to Sinking Fund. 26,914 83 in March, 1861 .. Amt paid on outstanding checks of pr vious municipal year. amount due from School Fund \$246,578 4 Leaving the sum of Twenty-one Thousand and Thirty ree Dolars and Thirty four Cents of outstanding hecks remaining due and unpaid. SCHOOL FUND

SEPT. \$0, 1862.

" Union " dne July 1, 1862

Ellis & Moore,

A. B. & E. Latta.

I. & B. Bruce.

McCiure, Buck & Co., W. R. Cornelius,

for negro hire, due Jan. 1, 1862.... "rent Allison's wharf due Jan. 1, '62 to Tyler, Davidson & Co., past due,

e Corporation. Respectfully submitted.

\$100,000 due 1st April, 1869

Vater Works Bonds held by Union Bank,

y improvement Bonds, due 16th Oct. 1862, hool Lot Bonds to E. H. Ewing, due

Heirs, due 1st January, 1862,.....

The Finance Committee have carefully examined

ie books of the Recorder, and the vouchers and re-

ints and the foregoing statements are correct.

cipts of the Treasurer, and are satisfied that their

WHEAT! WHEAT!!

Rock City Mills

Proposals for Contracts.

Belts and Plates, Artillery Harness, Leather Haver-sacks, and Pouches, &c., &c.

Wanted to Rent,

Advance in Iron.

provisions, clothing, transportation—in shor verything that enters into the production of IRON-

THOMAS H. SHIELDS & CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

TYPE, PRESSES, INK.

News, Book, Wrapping

AND

AND DOMESTIC STATIONERY,

MILITARY BOOKS

GIBBON'S ARTILLERISTS' MANUAL, complete in

VIELE'S HAND BOOK FOR ACTIVE SERVICE-FOR

JOMINES HISTORY OF THE CAMPAIGN OF WA For sale by

MAHAN'S ADVANCED-GUARD-Outpost Duty.

HARDEE'S TACTICS-The only complete edition, ful-

ly illustrated, to which is added a Manual for

No. 59 Gravier Street and 10 Bank Place, New Or

PRINTING PAPERS.

OWING to the great advance in the price of lab

Apply at this office, or to the undersigned. sept29-2w SCOT

M. H. WRIGHT,

1st Leutenant Art. and Ord.

C. S. Army:

SCOTT & BRO.

WOODS, YEATMAN & CO. HILLMAN BROS.

THOS. H. SHIELDS & CO.

All information given at my office. — For present at the State Capitol.

due 10th November, 1765.

Nashville, Sept. 28, 1861.

Nashville, July 3, 1861.-3m

ORD. OFFICE.

sept29-d2wawatlm

THOS IL SHIELDS.

TERLOO.

\$100,000 " \$100,000 "

\$100,000

The above is exclusive of the ordinary expenses o

FUNDED DEBT OF THE CITY OF NASHVILLE.

londs issued to N. & C. Railroad in 1849, \$500,000 00

W. A. GLENN, Recorder. J. M. SMITH, Treasurer.

\$598,500 00

ISAAC PAUL

GORDON, BAUMAN & CO

From A. Nelson, Collector. a Davidson County mount due Treasurer...... 1,134 1 DISBURSEMENTS. \$43,255 84 Amount paid by Treasurer,...\$20,255 84 House, &c..... 23,000 00-\$43,255 84 SINKING FUND. mount on hand 1st Oct., 1860.\$4.544 25 Transferred from Treas y .. 5,600 00 Received for Interest. y amount paid for three \$1000

Slave

LIABILITIES FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, ENDING lond to Maury's beirs, due Jan. 1, 1862. Sends to J. L. Hadley, past due.....

wharf, again ready for whatever duty may Note to Dews, Groomes & Co., due Novem WE are buying WHEAT and CORN, for which we are pre; ared to pay Cash. Farmers and Receivers having either for sale will please give us a call.

Office at the Mills. SILK AND BUNTING that the Government itself was committed to AM now prepared to make flags of either of above goods, in any size or style desired. JOHN LUCK, CONTRACTS will be made with responsible partic of for the manufacture and delivery in this city of good Rifles, Sabres, Cartridge and Cap Boxes, Sabres

The raids of Thursday and Friday last

attained its greatest beight, being about 25 feet above low water. We learn that in the French Broad, with

principally upon the river farms.—Knozville Register, Oct. 3.

Deputy C. S. Marshal, arrived on the train yesterday, having in charge B. F. Swingle, Postmaster at Swingleville, Washington county. We understand that he was arrested available forces here have been ordered to the quarters, and that they are now arriving hiere, and on their way thither.

It is further understood here, that the entire force at Camp Dick Robinson, some 70 miles North of Cumberland Ford, are moving upon the Confederate forces, in the direction of Cumberland Gap. They are said to be about fifteen thousand strong. We may look for atirring news from that quarter in a few days,—Knozville Whig, 3d.

Postmaster at Swingleville, Washington county. We understand that he was arrested upon a warrant taken out by the District Attorney, on the charge of carrying on the States, and stirring up rebellion among the people. His case will be investigated at 9 o'clock to-day, at the courthouse, before the District of East Tennessee.—Knozville Register, 3d.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 5th, 1861, How to Rule a Wife, Song, by Miss Annie Taylor. To conclude with the MANIAC LOVER.

> Sugars! Sugars!! LOT OF CLARIFIED AND FINE BROWN SUGAR

TUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

Chancery Court at Nashville.

ames B. Horn, et als, es. Elizabeth W. Horn, et als. A Title office of the Clerk and Master of the Chan-cery Court at Nashville, on the 3rd day of Oct. 1861, on motion of complainants, by counsel in the above cause, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk and Master that the said defendants, Joseph bean, Helen Dean, James Dean, Sarah Hawkins and Martha Finn, the children and heirs of Charlotte Dean, ceased, whose names are known, are non-res of the State of Tennessee, and that the names of the other heirs of said Charlotte Dean, dec'd, if there be nd, are unknown to complainants, so that the ordinary rocess of this court cannot be served upon them: it is perefore ordered by the Clerk and Master that publica-on be made for four weeks in succession in the Nashrille l'atriot, a newspaper published in the city of Nash-ville, requiring the above named defendants, Joseph Dean, Helen Dean, James Dean, Sarah Hawkins, and Martin Finn, and all others who may be heirs of Charlotte Dean, dec'd, formerly Charlotte Horn, to ap-pear at the next term of the Chancery Court to be hold n for the county of Payidson, at the co f, in the city of Nashville, on the first Monday in ovember next, and unswer said bill, or the same will taken for confessed as to them, and set down for

# CARRIAGES BUGGIES! MYERS, HUNT & CO.,

CARRIAGE MAKERS No. 72 North Market Street, ESPECTFULLY inform their old customers and the

which they are offering at prices to suit the times. Repairing done in the best manner at moderate MYERS, HUNT & CO. WM. S. HUNT

Trace Chains,

THE UNDERSIGNED having rented extensive pre-Il good Southerners needing the same A. MYRES, WM. S. HUNT, J. B. McKown.

In Chancery at Nashville. kobert Thompson, Executor, &c., of Henry Carow dec'd, et. John D. Goss and others—No. 3148—Bil Cross Bill. James H. Kendrick, c.

rder be published to be patriot.

J. E. GLEAVES, C. & M. A copy-Attest: J. E. GLE Ewing & Cooper, Sol's for Compl't

Robert Thompson, Executor, &c., of Henry Carow, dec'd, m. John B. Goss and others—No. 3148—Bill for settlement of the estate of Henry Carow, dec'd. —Cross Bill. John B. Goss, complainant, m. Robert Thompson, Ex'r, &c., defendant. T appearing from affidavit filed in this cause that the of the next term of said Court, to be held on the drs or demur to complainant's (John D. Goss's) cross bill

A copy—Attest: J. E. GLE Ewing & Cooper, Sol's for Compl't. NOTICE.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership. THE partnership heretofore existing between inder the firm, name and style of Hixton & Fort. in the Livery Business, on Market street, Nashville is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. Mr. Fort

Recruits.

CARD.

DENTAL SUBGREY.

Till the close of the present year he may be found during the last half of each month, at the office former iy occupied by Dr. McNairy, on Summer street, be-

Come to the Confederacy. LUNCH, GOOD LUNCH.

SITUATION WANTED. A N experienced person wishes a situation as an Overseer on a plantation in the State of Tennessee, in the Southern Confederacy. Address W. J. HOLT.

Sept 22-1m\* Nashville Post Office.

CIGAR MAKERS

GOOD WORKMEN

B. II PAYNE. JOHN D. JAMES. PAYNE, JAMES & CO.,

No. 4. Market Street. NASHVILLE, ..... TENN SEE Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants

AND DEALERS IN

ALSO AGENTS OF LOUISIANA SUGAR PLANTERS, OR THE SALE OF SUGAR AND MOLASSES, shipped direct from the Plantations to our address.

We solicit a portion of that liberal patronage hereto fore bestowed on the old firm.
PAYNE, JAMES & CO.

aug. 29-tf

CASH FOR PRODUCE. WANTED.

For which we will pay the highest cash prices.

B. B. CONNOR & BRO.

sept. 4

No. 5 College Street.

NASHVILLE THEATRE. WALTER KEEBLE, Sole Lessee & Manager,

No charge for reserve seats.

New Advertisements.

A just received and for sale by PAYNE, JAMES & CO.

50,000 Velvet Corks,

PAYNE, JAMES & CO. Molasses Cheaper than Bacon at Five Cents.

50 BBLS. SUPERIOR SUGAR-REFINERY MOLAS-oct4-31 PAYNE, JAMES & CO.

J. E. GLEAVES, Clerk and Master.

sublic generally that, notwithstanding they are ing several contracts for Army Work, they are still manufacturing and have on hand a large ass ment of Carriages, Barouches, Rocknways, Buggies, ulkies, etc., of their own make, of superior quality,

Gun Carriages, Artillery Hames,

Cavalry Bits, &c. I mises, and having suitable machinery and steam power, are prepared to furnish the above articles to

for settlement of the estate of Henry Carow, dec'd Robert Thompson, Ex'r, &c., defendant. Tappearing from affidavit filed in this cause that the defendant, William Simpson, of Annavilla, Ramiagii, Dublin, Ireland, and who is alleged to be a logatee of said Henry Curow, deceased, is a non-resident of the the next term of said Court, to be held on the first

3,730 25 3,730 25 3.184 62 In Chancery at Nashville.

> r the same will be taken for confessed as to him and set for hearing expurie, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Nashville Patriot.
>
> J. E. GLEAVES, C. & M.

> > HEREBY forwarn all persons from trusting any one, (it matters not who,) on my account without by orders.
> >
> > F. W. GREENHALGE.

has purchased the entire interest of Mr. Hinton, and will collect all the debts and pay all the liabilities of the old firm. September 24th, 1861. J. M. HINTON. E. P. FORT.

A BOUT 60 able-bodied men wanted for the First Battalion, Ten. Cavalry. Each recruit to furn ish himself with a horse. The term of enlistment of the Battalion will expire on the 23d of May next, un-

E. D. WHEELER, M. D., DENTIST. ATE of Murfreesboro, intending to make his future residence in Nashville, respectfully offers his ional services to its citizens in the specialty of

ween Church and Union.

OHN MILLER, No. 9, Cedar street, has determin ed to serve up a splendid LUNCH every morning this Confederacy, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED.

as may apply at 41 Union Street. sept. 10-tf.

(Successors to Messrs S. A. G. Noel & Co.)

Foreign and Domestic Liquors, TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c., &c.

In retiring from the business we solicit for our successors, Messrs, Payne, James & Co., a continuation of that liberal patronage heretofore so kindly bestowed upon us, as they are gentlemen of qualification, good business habits, prompt in their dealings and liberal in their views.

Very Respectfully, aug. 29—47

S. A. G. NOEL & CO.

20,000 bushels of Irish Potatoes. 5,000 "Onions,

FOR a term of years, for dairy purposes, One or Two FARMS, joining, well improved, on a good road, and close to the city. This side of the river preferred.